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Donald Alexander, the Federal Maritime Administrator, has been here for several days. Because of our shipping laws, conferences of this sort are not the pleasantest imaginable. Nevertheless, he has handled himself, from all accounts, tactfully and effectively.

Eric Warberg is here for a short stay from Hamburg, and came to see me this afternoon. Without mentioning Zamoyski's visit, and his letter, I asked him his opinion of the recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier in the early future. He is opposed to such action, believing it would be premature. Meanwhile, he advocates diplomatic recognition by the Federal Republic of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and attempts to stimulate cultural exchanges.

Eric says that the recent floods in Hamburg are the worst in its history. Almost all dikes have been breached, and must be repaired before the equinoctial gales in March bring fresh flooding. Most of the bank vaults in the city were inundated, with great consequent destruction of records, stamp collections, paintings, currency, and other valuables stored in them.

Professor Max Beloff, of Oxford, with an introduction from Dr. Gleason, came to discuss with me the book he is writing on the part taken by the United States in promoting the movement for European integration. Under the sponsorship of the Brookings Institution, he has interviewed many people on this subject. Beloff is a Fellow of All Souls, and Gladstone Professor at Oxford.

PEW 6-17-81

RELEASE [illegible]
EXCEPTIONS

February 24, 1962 - Saturday

Nothing exciting at the office this morning. The temperature is slightly below freezing, but the weather beautiful and clear.

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| Dates | October 1961<br>No. Separate CODEL Arrivals | November 1961<br>No. Separate CODEL Arrivals |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | 3 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | 2 | 0 |
| 18 | 2 | 2 |
| 19 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | 2 | 0 |
| 21 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | 0 | 2 |
| 24 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 | 2 |
| 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | 2 | 1 |
| 30 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | 1 | |
| Total | 49 | 31 |

Total No. Congressional Visitors 163

Total No. Congressional Visitors 152

GAVIN

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the navy to complete impotence by laying up the seven larger Men of War in the Potomac River, where they would be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Navy Department and would require -- as he expressed it -- but "one set of plunderers to take care of them." In his second annual message to Congress, he recommended that the entire navy be stored in a large drydock, to be built at Washington. This was only a short time before he found it necessary to embark on a maritime war against the Barbary pirates.

Under our fourth President, James Madison, we commenced a war with Great Britain when we had only 8000 troops, most of whom were located at Indian posts in the West. Our naval forces scarcely deserved the name. The War Department, in addition to the Secretary, consisted of about a dozen clerks.

In 1846, we went to war with Mexico. Again, insufficient military preparations had been made for it; although it ended successfully for us, we soon disbanded most of the forces raised for this emergency.

Our next foreign war was with Spain in 1898, and broke out over Cuba. Once more, militia and volunteers comprised the bulk of our forces.

Looking back over the century and a quarter to which I have referred, one cannot escape the conclusion that our military ~~practice~~ dispositions throughout ~~had been~~ were of a highly haphazard character.

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conventional arms and other means, a nation might subjugate others, but life would persist. Now, the threat is against human, plant, animal, insect, or other survival; in short, against all things animate ~~by~~ on land and ~~or~~ sea. Even our globe might be shattered by a calculated, ~~non-inadvised~~ and directed convulsion.

Absolute security will henceforward be limited. No longer can any compact, even faithfully observed, serve as a certain guarantee against wicked aggression. The secrets penetrated by our scientists are already beyond their control, or that of any government, or organization of nations. Yet, one must not seek counsel of despair or pessimism. Through the exercise of good-will, negotiations, and cooperation, steps could be taken to mitigate destruction by these almost supernatural weapons.

To this end, the Western Allies have long directed their attention.

I do not know how many of you have analyzed the proceedings of the various East-West confrontations on disarmament. It is a dreary story.

Without undue prejudice, I think it might fairly be said that at least a semblance of peace, and relief from tension, would have been possible if the Soviet Union had regarded such an accomplishment as being in its interest.

The enigma of Soviet policy, in this regard, intrigues the imagination. For over three years, the Western Allies labored to bring about a ban on nuclear tests. At one

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point...